Modern Approximation Theory

Summer term 2022

Exercises: 4. Sheet

1. Let N be a positive integer and consider the set of N-th roots of unity in \mathbb{C} :

$$\mathbb{Z}_N = \{1, e^{2\pi i/N}, e^{2 \cdot 2\pi i/N} \dots, e^{(N-1) \cdot 2\pi i/N} \}.$$

Show that

- \mathbb{Z}_N is an Abelian group (with the usual multiplication).
- \mathbb{Z}_N is isomorph with the set $\{0, 1, \ldots, N-1\}$ with summation modulo N.
- The vectors $(e_l)_{l=0}^{N-1}$ defined by

$$e_l(k) = e^{2\pi i l k/N}$$
 for $l = 0, 1, ..., N-1$ and $k = 0, 1, ..., N-1$

are orthogonal with respect to the usual inner product.

2. Discrete Fourier transform (DFT) $\mathcal{F}x$ of a vector $x \in \mathbb{C}^N$ is defined as

$$\mathcal{F}x := \mathbb{F}_N x,$$

where \mathbb{F}_N is the N-dimensional Fourier matrix

$$\mathbb{F}_N = \left(e^{-2\pi i k\ell/N}\right)_{k,\ell=0,\dots,N-1}$$

3. Cyclic convulction $x * y \in \mathbb{C}^N$ of signals $x, y \in \mathbb{C}^N$ over \mathbb{Z}_N is defined as

$$(x * y)_k := \sum_{\ell=0}^{N-1} x_{(k-\ell) \mod N} y_\ell, \qquad k \in \mathbb{Z}_N = \{0, \dots, N-1\}.$$

4. Show that it holds

$$\mathcal{F}(x * y) = (\mathcal{F}x) \cdot (\mathcal{F}y),$$

where " \cdot " is the entry-wise product of two vectors.

5. Derive the formula for the DFT of shift and modulation of a given vector, i.e.

$$\mathcal{F}(\{x_n e^{2\pi i \frac{nm}{N}}\})$$
 a $\mathcal{F}(\{x_{n-m}\}).$

6. Show that

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}\mathbb{F}_N\right)^4 = Id,$$

7. Prove the following Lemma:

If $x \in \mathbb{C}^N$ is an s-sparse vector such that s of its consecutive Fourier coefficients vanish, then x = 0. Hint: Rewrite the exercise as a Vandermond matrix.

8. Implement the Prony method and test its stability and robustness (i.e. test the defects of sparsity and noise).